CHALLENGES IN TRANSFORMING UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES INTO KNOWLEDGE RESOURCE CENTRES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MAHARASHTRA PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES ACT-2016

Synopsis Submitted to

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

For the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science

Under Interdisciplinary Studies

(Library and Information Science)

Researcher

Sandip N. Gaikwad

(M.Lib.&I.Sci. NET, SET)

Research Supervisor

Dr.Uddhav R. Aghav

S.S.J.E.S's Arts, Commerce & Science College,
Gangakhed Dist. Parbhani

March -2018

Challenges in Transforming University Libraries into Knowledge Resource Centers with Special Reference to the Maharashtra Public Universities Act-2016

Introduction:

Research in library history in India has remained largely neglected area in spite of having a rich and notable history in the past.Due to information explosion and continuous development in Information and Communication technologies the scenario of overall library systems has been changed. ICT technologies, digital resources and internet have shaped library systems and compelled it to paradigm shift in every aspect of traditional libraries including collection development, technical processing, archiving and access. Traditional libraries are changing as per the user's changing need and demand of information in the present time.Strong emphasis has been given to shape and modernize traditional libraries in India. The present research is conducted to find outchallenges for transforming University libraries into knowledge resource centers.

The Maharashtra Public Universities Act 2016 provides guideline to the Knowledge Resource Centers. The Maharashtra University libraries constitute one of the largest higher education systems in India. It comprises 11 nonagricultural Universities spread across the Maharashtra. The University libraries in Maharashtra are at various stages of development in the use of information technology tools in its day to day activities. Strong emphasis has been given to strengthen University library systems by U.G.C., Government of Maharashtra, and INFLIBNET center.

Statement of the Problem:

"Challenges in Transforming University Libraries into Knowledge Resource Centers with Special Reference to the Maharashtra Public Universities Act -2016"

Review of Related Literature:

The proposed research is considered following literature reviews to find out challenges in transforming University Libraries into Knowledge Resource Centers, research gap and an attempt togive the exact solutions of the problem.

i) *The National Knowledge Commission* (2009) has been given strong recommendations to modernize Indian library systems aiming "Making India knowledge resource".

ii)Bandi,Ishappa and Ramakrishngowda, K.C.(2015) *Digital Library Environment in Maharashtra State Universities: A Study*, in this article demonstrated the digital information sources need in University libraries in Maharashtra.

iii)Jagtar Singh and Trishanjit Kaur (2009)in their article indicates academiclibraries in India need to respond to the growing and diversified information needs to the end user.

iv)Makori, Elisha O. (2016) Digital Technology Acceptance in transformation of University Libraries and Higher Education Institutions in Kenya.

v) Arora, Kanu. (2008) University Library System Centralization and Decentralizationindicate to maintain an attractive and healthy modern technology environment and to provide consistent and efficient services to stay in tune with continuously changing information environment.

vi) Kaul, H.K. (2017) in his book "*Empowering Libraries Strategies for the Future"* in which he discussed how libraries can emerge as a knowledge technology expert and transform their libraries into knowledge resource centers.

vii) Gupta, O.P.(1992) in his book *'The Development of University Libraries in India after Independence'*, in which he highlighted how the development of University libraries hadbeen taken place.

viii) Bhatt, R.K. (1995) in his book *"History and Development of Libraries of India"* has given the detail history of ancientlibraries till the pre -independence era.

ix) Joshi, S.C. (2005) in his book entitled *"University Libraries and National Development"* he pointed out the importance of University Libraries in Nation Building.

Objectives of the Study:

The present study is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

1. To find out the challenges intransforming traditional University libraries into knowledge resource centers.
2. To know the level of awareness about knowledge resource centers among the university library professionals.
3. To find out technology transfer into the knowledge resource centers transforming process.
4. To study the need of knowledge resource Centre in the present scenario.
5. To compare traditional University Libraries and Knowledge resource centers.
6. To study the impact of new ICT based technologies on University library systems.

Research Hypotheses:

1. Knowledge Resource Centre became a need of the day.
2. Awareness about knowledge resources has been increased.
3. Use of ICT technologies in the university libraries is expanded.
4. Traditional University Libraries are changing gradually.
5. User's expectations about library services have been changed.
6. University libraries have adopted new techniques to preserve rare and valuable resources.
7. Strong efforts have been made by the government authorities for establishment of knowledge resource centers.
8. Knowledge resource centers in present era are more helpful to fulfill the research based need of the user.

Research Methodology:

The nature of present research is acase study. It is used commonly in all disciplines. The data collection for the present research is based on the nature, scope, objectives and hypotheses of the research problem. The questionnaire will be used fordata collectionand personal visit to the University libraries in Maharashtra will be conducted. Apart from this, primary sources like University annual reports, various publications and documents published by universities will be consider for the present study.

The various secondary resources such as reference books, directories, university library websites, guidelines given by university libraries, booklets will be used.

Importance of the Study:

Development and growth of digital information in the library collection has changed traditional library system. Thispresent researchis undertaken to find out the challengesin knowledge resourcecenters and to give appropriate plan for transformingUniversity libraries into knowledge resource centers. New working system of library and information management will be benefited through this study. It will provide new directions in information handling and knowledge resource management innew era.

International Status:

A knowledge center is an extended version of a library. The purpose of establishing knowledge centers have been varied in different parts of the world.For instance, a knowledge Centre is established for the staff of Suffolk county council was done to provide efficient service to the public. The public libraries in Denmark are being converted to knowledge centers in order to provide library information, internet searches and knowledge resources on education and information besides study facility. The indigenous knowledge centers that have established in Queensland in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in collaboration with local indigenous communities.

National Status:

The National Knowledge Commission was constituted in 2005 as a high level advisory body to the Prime Minister of India, with a mandate to guide policy and generate reforms the commission is reportedly the world's first body of its kind. The commissions overarching aim is to transform India into a vibrant knowledge based society. This entails a radical improvement in existing systems of knowledge as well as the creation of avenues for generating new forms of knowledge.

It is thus a central objective of the National Knowledge Commission to examine the present standards and services of libraries-public, private, institutional and specialized-and other information centers and resources-to create mechanism and institutions that will serve the people. The goal is to transform libraries from guarded store houses of publications into open stock of knowledge.

The Maharashtra public University libraries have entered into new phase. The Maharashtra Public Universities Act 2016 is changed the entire scenario of the University library systems. University libraries have been renamed as a Knowledge Resource Centre and University librarian is called as Director of Knowledge Resource Centre.

Scope and Limitations:

The present study covers following all non-agricultural University libraries in Maharashtra.

Sr. No.	Name of the University	Establishment Year
1	University of Mumbai	1857
2	Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakarashi Woman's University, Mumbai	1916
3	Rastrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923
4	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad	1958
5	Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune	1949
6	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	1962
7	Sant Gadgebaba Amaravati University, Amravati	1983
8	North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	1991
9	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded	1994
10	Solapur University,Solapur	2004
11	Gondvana University,Gadchiroli	2011

The findings and generalizations are based on the selected area. Hence, it does not claim to be all inclusive and extensive. The researcher well aware of these limitations proposes to continue the research in the same area in the days to come.

Tentative Chapters Scheme:

Chapter One: Introduction

Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature

Chapter Three: History and Development of University Libraries in India

Chapter Four: Research Methodology

Chapter Five: Data Collection Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter Six: Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion.

-Appendix

-Bibliography

Proposed Work Plan:

Sr. No.	Nature of Work	Proposed period
1	Collection of Relevant Literature of the Study	6 Months
2	Visiting University Libraries in Maharashtra State & Preparation of Questionnaire	6 Months
3	Data Collection & Interviews	6 Months
4	Analysis and Interpretation of Collected Data	6 Months
5	Writing of Thesis	6 Months
6	Submission	6 Months

References:

i. Bandi, Ishappa and Ramkrishnegowda, K.C.,Digital Library Environment in Maharashtra State Universities: A study. International Journal of Digital Library Services.Vol.5 April-June 2015p 60
ii. Gagtar Singh and Trishanjit Kaur.(Future of Academic Libraries in India:Challenges and Opportunities.ICAL - Vision and Roles of Future Academic Libraries,2009.p53
iii. Kaul, H. K. Empowering Libraries Strategies for the Future. New Delhi: DELNET,2017.p125
iv. National Knowledge Commission. Report to the Nation. New Delhi:NKC,2009.p1
v. The Maharashtra Public University Act.2016

Bibliography:

Agarwal Chetan, Sharma Vijay,*Research Methodology in Library Science* Commonwealth Publishers Pvt. Ltd.New Delhi, (2012).

Aute,Goverdhan, *Digitization of Libraries in India,*IshikaPublishing House, Jaipur, (2014).

Bhatt, R.K.,*History and Development of Libraries of India,*Mittal Publications, New Delhi, (1995).

Gupta, O. P.,*Development of University Libraries in India after Independence*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, (1992).

Govt. of India, *National Knowledge Commission Report to the Nation,*New Delhi, (2009).

Joshi, S. C.,*University Libraries and National Development*, Global Vision Publishing House, New Delhi (2005).

Paul, Oliver,*Writing Your Thesis*, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, (2014).

Sonawane, S. S., *New Paradigms in Library Management*, Atharva Publications, Dhule, (2016).

Webliography:

www.knowledgecommissionarchive.inc.in
www.maharashtra.gov.in
www.en.m.wikipedia.org
www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in
www.nlist.inflibnet.ac.in

Place: Nanded

Date: 21 / 03/2018

Researcher

Sandip N. Gaikwad

M.Lib. &I.Sc, NET, SET

(Librarian)
People's College, Nanded

Research Supervisor

Dr. Uddhav R. Aghav

(Librarian)

S.S.J.E.S. Arts, Commerce & Science College,
Gangakhed Dist. Parbhani